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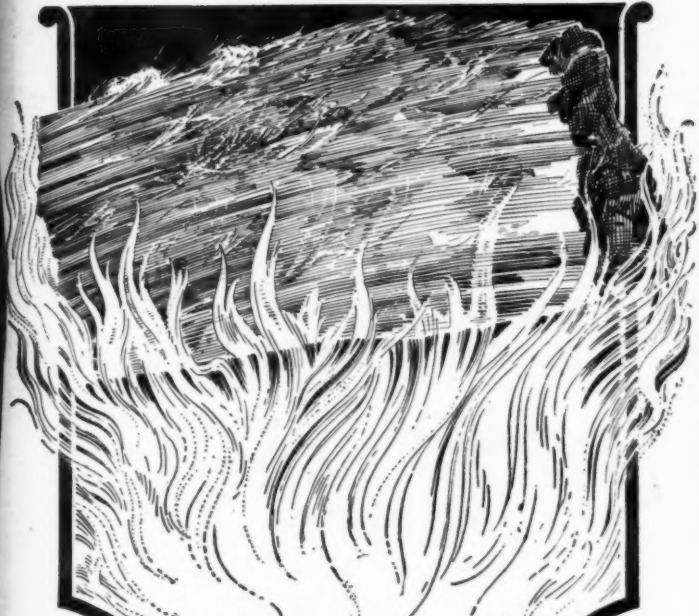

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The Production of Lead And Its Use in Roofing

By C. P. Harris, Ph. D

Technical Director, Universal Trade Press Syndicate.

A large number of lead compounds are found occurring naturally, but only a few of them are rich enough in lead to be considered ores. These are galena, cerussite and anglesite.

Galena, natural lead sulphide, is the source of most of the lead of commerce. In 1913 the United States was the largest producer of lead, accounting for about one-third of the world's production, with Spain and Germany next in order. In this country the most important lead ore regions are those of the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Missouri,-Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri being mainly responsibile for American lead ore.

The production of metallic lead from galena is performed by first roasting the ore and then smelting it, either in the same or in a separate furnace. The ore coming from the mines is "dressed" and freed as far as possible from the various minerals associated with it.

Roasting. The ore is first roasted at a low temperature, whereby a certain amount of lead sulphide is converted into lead oxide and lead sulphate. In the case of rich ores, a reverberatory furnace, one in which the heat is reflected onto the charge, is used. The ore is charged into the furnace bottom by means of rabbles. The fire and draft is then adjusted so that the charge becomes red hot without clotting. In the course of an hour it is agitated once or twice and at the end of this interval it will be found to be red-hot thruout. A large volume of air is now introduced thru the furnace doors and the ore begins to roast or oxidize. The heat is not allowed to become great enough to melt the charge, because in that case the roasting would be very slow and difficult. The black galena under such conditions rapidly changes to white lead oxide and lead sulphate.

The surface of the charge is raked over frequently in order to expose a fresh surface to the air which is the essential agent in the roasting operation. The charge is also stirred with a paddle for the same reason. At the end of 4 to 5 hours the black galena has entirely changed into white products, the roasting operation is over and the charge is now ready to be smelted.

Smelting. The heat of the fire is now increased, and the temperature of the contents of the furnace considerably raised. The ore is now kept in more or less constant agitation to prevent softening and fusion before the desired smelting temperature has been reached. If it should liquify partially, lime is thrown on the surface and worked in with a rake. At this time white fumes begin to be evolved showing that the smelting has started.

Soon after this, small drops of lead can be seen on the surface and before an hour has elapsed a quantity of lead has drained into the container at the bottom of the furnace which collects the finished product. During this period the ore is stirred as much as possible and the fire maintained at its maximum heat.

After two to three hours of smelting a considerable amount of lead will have collected in the "well," and this is removed from a tapping hole into a pot. The hole is then stoppered with clay. A thick dross rises to the surface of the tapped lead. This is removed and put back into the furnace a little later.

The firing and agitation of the charge are repeated several times until finally the residue becomes dry and yields little lead. The furnace heat is then much increased, but not sufficiently to melt the charge. The pot skimmings are now added to the charge and the smelting continued until no more lead runs off. The residue in the furnace called "slag" is now removed in the form of a thick paste. The well containing the molten lead is now tapped for a second and last time. The whole period of reaction lasts about five and one-half hours. The slag contains a further quantity of lead which is extracted by resmelting it in another type of furnace suitable for materials containing small amounts of lead, such as a blast furnace.

Crude lead usually contains some silver. This is removed by one of several methods. Sometimes zinc is added and melted together. On cooling, a mixture of zinc and lead rises to the surface containing all the silver and is skimmed off.

Lead is a bluish-grey metal, the freshly cut surface showing a metallic luster, which disappears owing to rusting on the surface. It forms beautiful crystals as may be seen on pigs of metallic lead. It is a very soft metal, easily cut with a penknife and scratched with the finger nail. It leaves marks on paper. It is very malleable and easily rolled into sheets.

Sheet Lead. For the manufacture of sheet lead commercial lead is cast in plate several inches in thickness. When the plate has cooled somewhat it is transferred to the rolling mill, which consists of a pair of massive iron rollers. By passing and repassing the plate between the rollers, it is gradually extended into a sheet which when too long for handling is cut into smaller sheets and rolled separately.

Use of lead in roofing. Lead is used more often for covering flat roofs than is any other metal, being extremely durable. It is easily worked into corners or a round irregular surfaces, it is resistant to fumes and smoke of large cities and it is absolutely waterproof. Lead is one of the most costly forms of roof coverings in use today, but the cost is justified by its remarkably good condition after many years service, without maintenance cost.

The commercial description of lead is in terms of pounds per superficial foot, varying from one pound per square foot with a thickness of 0.017 inches to 12 lbs., per square foot and 0.203 inches thick. Flats and roofs should be covered with 7 lb. lead. No soldering is permissible on roof work, and the metal being very soft and malleable the corners and joints can be worked up into any shape, so that the whole sheet is in one uncut piece, and no leakage can occur.

Lead is never cut and soldered at the angles as with other metals, but is bossed and hammered together to form the corner, without cutting. In fixing the lead rolls the

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sheet is cut to the required length and width and the sides and top end are set up square and the corners bossed together. The roll is then driven well up against the side of the sheet and nailed firmly to the woodwork.

Lead is fast being rejected for use on pitched roofs, domes or any sloping surface, on account of its tendency to creep, which necessitates nailing it round the edge to support its weight. This does not allow room for expansion, and buckling is likely to occur with more or less disastrous results. Creeping is caused partly by the expansion of the metal and partly by its weight, which, in the case of lead is so excessive, that any expansion movements naturally take place in a downward direction and when the metal cools and contracts, stresses are set up at the top, the upper portion gradually giving way under the strain and falling down the roof. For flat roofs, however, it is an excellent covering as has been indicated.

In the August 27th issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal appears a letter written by R. Morrison, Jr., of New York, and headed "A Plea for the Asbestos Producer." Mr. Morrison, like so many interested in United States Asbestos deposits, advocates very strongly the placing of a protective tariff on "the more cheaply produced foreign product which now enters this country free of duty."

"ASBESTOS" has sent to the Editor of the Engineering & Mining Journal, a copy of Mr. Regelman's article "Development Difficulties in Arizona" which appeared in our January number, marking the paragraphs which especially refute the statements made by Mr. Morrison.

Mr. Regelman, being himself a producer of Arizona Asbestos, cannot be accused of self-interest, and we believe his view the only sane one to take on the subject.

We hope that the Engineering and Mining Journal will publish at least a part of Mr. Regelman's article for the edification of its readers.

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The Early Discovery and Production of Asbestos in the United States

Following is a table giving production of Asbestos in the United States from 1880 to date. The early figures have been found in early copies of U. S. Geological Survey reports and will serve to make your production records more nearly complete.

	Short Tons	Value		Short Tons	Value
1880	150	$ 4,312	1904	1,480	25,740
1881	200	7,000	1905	3,109	42,975
1882	1,200	36,000	1906	1,695	28,565
1883	1,000	30,000	1907	653	11,899
1884	1,000	30,000	1908	936	19,624
1885	300	9,000	1909	3,085	62,603
1886	200	6,000	1910	3,693	68,357
1887	150	4,500	1911	7,604	119,935
1888	100	3,000	1912	4,403	$87,959
1889	30	1,800	1913	1,100	11,000
1890	71	4,560	1914	1,247	16,810
1891	66	3,960	1915	1,731	76,952
1892	104	6,416	1916	1,638	180,994
1893	50	2,500	1917	1,958	291,014
1894	325	4,463	1918	998	118,687
1895	795	13,525	1919	1,161	248,265
1896	504	$ 6,100	1920	1,648	678,231
1897	580	6,450	1921	831	336,968
1898	605	10,300	1922	67	16,120
1899	681	11,740	1923	310	24,826
1900	1,054	16,310	1924	473	76,467
1901	747	13,498	1925	1,258	51,700
1902	1,005	16,200	1926	1,358	134,731
1903	887	16,760			

According to this table Asbestos has been produced in the United States for almost fifty years, but up until 1902 the large majority of it was of the amphibole variety.

The earliest record we can find of the discovery of Asbestos Deposits was in 1861, the yearly report of the U. S. Geological Survey referring to the Vermont deposits of Asbestos (Amphibole). These deposits were later (1899) rediscovered by a French Canadian lumberman in the employ of M. E. Tucker, while felling trees on the Eastern side of Belvidere Mountain, in the north cen-

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Up until 1899 most of the production came from Sall Mountain, Georgia, altho in 1892 it is reported that Oregon produced 64 tons and Wyoming 10 tons. In 1893, specimens of asbestos said to be Chrysotile, were sent to the World's Fair at Chicago, this coming from deposits in the mountains north of Ishpeming, Marquette Co., Mich. The deposit was supposed to have been discovered twenty years before. If this deposit was Chrysotile it was the earliest discovery of Chrysotile in the United States of which we have record, but to the best of our knowledge this particular deposit is entirely unknown today.

In 1894 deposits of Chrysotile were found in Virginia, in the vicinity of Round Hill on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and in the same year the Casper, Wyoming, deposits were reported.

In 1894 also the Sall Mountain deposits at Sautee, White County, Ga., were developed, and shipment from that deposit begun in December of that year.

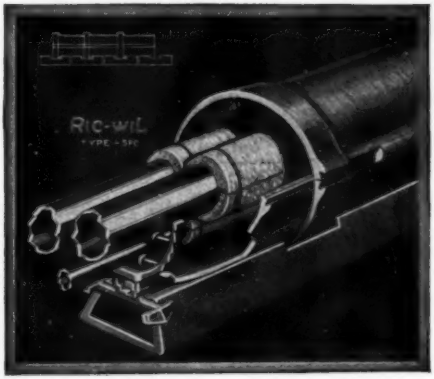
Asbestos was reported discovered in Rhode Island and Michigan in 1896; and in 1900 J. B. Church of N. Wilkesboro, N. C., reported the discovery of Chrysotile of good quality. The same year Horace Engle of Roanoke, Va., found Asbestos in the central portion of Bedford Co., Va., and in 1901, Chrysotile was reported from Hinsdale, Berkshire Co., Mass. In 1902 a plant was erected in Bedford Co., Va., by the American Asbestos Company.

The Commercial Asbestos Mining Company, controlling deposits of amphibole asbestos in New Hartford, Conn., erected a complete plant for crushing, removing the crude rock and separating the fibre in 1903.

It was not until 1903, however, that the Arizona Chrysotile deposits came to light. During that year Asbestos was discovered at the head of Pinto Creek, 23 miles west of Globe, the deposits being located by M. L. Shackleford of Prescott, Ariz.

This completes all the information we can gather at the present time concerning the early discovery of Asbestos in the United States.

Pipe Covering or Insulation?



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Anthophyllite, Amphibole and Serpentine

These are the three minerals classified under the general term "asbestos" (see July "ASBESTOS," page 10) in mineralogy. The brief description of each of these, which follows, will be of particular interest because the terms used by the trade to distinguish the varieties of asbestos fibres are, mineralogically, largely incorrect.

Anthophyllite. This variety is commonly, and commercially, known as "amphibole." It is found in almost every country of the globe, but has been used commercially to any extent, only in the United States.

The first deposit of this variety worked in the United States was the Sall Mountain deposit in Georgia, the material being utilized in Asbestos Cement. Another deposit being extensively developed at the present time is that at Hollywood, Ga., the product of which is used in plaster, stucco, flooring, electrical composition and cement.

Anthophyllite is generally of a greyish white color, but in South America and China is found in the lavender blue shade.

Amphibole. The amphibole mineral includes five varities, viz: tremolite, actinolite, hornblende asbestos, mountain leather, crocidolite. The first three are very similar in external appearance and in chemical composition, but the so-called asbestos can be readily distinguished from tremolite and actinolite by its long slender, flexible fibres, which are easily separated by one's fingers.

Tremolite is a calcium magnesium amphibole. It occurs in metamorphic rocks, in long, stout, blade-like crystals of dark grey color, also in long, thin, fibrous and columner masses. Its commercial application is very limited.

Actinolite is chemically a silicate of iron, calcium and magnesium. It also occurs in metamorphic rocks, usually in fibrous and radiated, crystalline masses, of a bright green color. It is used for a variety of purposes, such as weight-

1. The third article in the series which when finished will comprise a complete "History of Asbestos."

ing paper, roofing, and for various forms of adulteration.

According to F. A. Mett, General Manager of the Powhatan Mining Company, Woodlawn, Baltimore, Md., the materials used by this firm in the manufacture of filter fibres, are actinolite and tremolite. This material is chemically treated and used in the preparation of filter pads for Gooch filters, the filters being used for the filtering of fruit juices, acids, etc.

Outside of this use of the tremolite and actinolite varieties, the asbestos salesman need not trouble himself concerning them, nor with the mountain leather, wood or cork, as they do not, at least at present, have any bearing commercially on the asbestos industry.

Asbestos. Tremolite, actinolite and other varieties of amphibole,—excepting those containing much alumina—pass into fibrous varieties, the fibres of which are sometimes several inches long, fine, flexible, easily separable by the fingers, and looking like flax. These varieties are called "asbestos," "hornblende asbestos," or "amphibole asbestos." They usually exhibit a dull green color, have a somewhat unctuous feel, and display occasionally a pearly lustre. They are closely allied with the pyroxene and hornblende rocks, and the name "asbestos" should be applied only to these varieties, while the true silky kind,—which forms the basis of extensive mining operations in Canada, Arizona, Cyprus and elsewhere, is called chrysotile. (Note however, that "chrysotile" does not belong to the amphibole group, but to the *serpentine* group, described farther on.)

The Italian asbestos is asbestos properly so-called, for it consists of the highly fibrous form of hornblende, hydrated, and is mineralogically distinct and entirely different, both in form and appearance, from the Canadian chrysotile. Notwithstanding the totally different physical character of the two, as found in the rock, in chemical composition they are very similar, and in many of the uses to which both minerals are put, they are treated as identical.

Mountain leather and mountain cork. Mountain leather occurs in thin, flexible sheets made of interlaced fibres; mountain cork is the same but in thicker pieces. These vari-

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eties contain little or no alumina, do not readily separate into fibres and are unsuitable for most of the purposes for which asbestos is generally used. Mountain wood is compact, fibrous and grey to brown in color, looking somewhat like dry wood, or petrified wood. They are not used commercially.

Crocidolite (blue asbestos or *Blauer Asbest*). This variety is found in South Africa. It is a beautiful mineral, of a highly fibrous texture, the fibres being easily separable by the fingers. Its lustre is very silky and of a dull, lavender blue color due to the presence of ferrous oxide (iron).

The term "amosite" is not a geological or mineralogical one; but a coined name derived froom the word Amosa, made up of the initial letters of "Asbestos Mines of South Africa," which was the name of the concern first exploiting the amosite variety. Amosite is a special variety of monoclinic iron amphibole, and while it may turn out to be a local variety of crocidolite without the characteristic lavender blue color, its presence in very large quantities, the high proportion of very long fibre, and the particular physical appearance in white, pale brown, silvery grey, ash grey, or very delicate green tints, make it desirable to employ a distinctive name, rather than group it with the lavender blue crocidolite.

Serpentine. The Canadian serpentine has three distinct fibrous forms:—picrolite (pikrit), soapstone (talc) and chrysotile.

Picrolite (pikrit) is one of the principal fibrous varieties of serpentine. It resembles coarse asbestos and occurs in fibrous aggregations in fissures or long slickensides (polished rock surfaces originated thru rock movements) of the serpentine. It is often called "bastard asbestos."

Soapstone (steatite)—the massive form of talc. Soapstone is an alteration product of magnesian minerals—especially serpentine. It has a greasy feel. The commercial value of talc and soapstone depends chiefly upon their purity, also to some extent upon their color and upon their soapy touch, when ground very fine. Some of the deposits of short chrysotile in Canada contain sufficient talc to very materially change the character of the fibres and these fibres

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are found to be particularly adaptable for certain purposes, the talcy character being an asset.

Chrysotile is the most important form of serpentine. It is generally called simply "asbestos." Previous to the general application of chrysotile-asbestos, the beautiful white, flexible fibres in use were distinguished by the Roman name of "amianthus," in contra-distinction to the brittle and less silky varieties. "Amianthus" is found in the older crystalline rocks, in the Pyrenees, on Mount St. Gothard, in the Ural mountains, and in New South Wales. This name, however, is applied today to all fine qualities of asbestos and chrysotile alike.

Chrysotile is found principally, in Canada, Russia, Arizona, Cyprus and Africa. It is generally green when in rock form, the Canadian, Russian and Cyprus varieties being dark green, while the African is pale green; the Arizona is a pale yellow. Its principal and most important qualities are silkiness, length, flexibility, tensile strength and infusibility.

The following table shows the size of the smallest obtainable fibre into which some of the commercial varieties of asbestos are divisible.

	In Millimetres	Fibres per Linear Inch
Canadian Chrysotile, Black Lake	.001	250,000
Grand Canyon, Arizona Chrysotile	.00075	33,325
West Griqualand (Africa) Crocidolite	.009	27,775
Carolina (Africa) Chrysotile	.0015	16,650

Credit should be given to Fritz Cirkel's "Chrysotile Asbestos" and A. L. Hall's "Asbestos in the Union of South Africa" for the greater part of the information contained in this article.

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FACT AND FANCY

Once upon a time the Smiths and the Joneses lived in adjoining houses and hated each other.

Mr. Smith decided to build a spite fence. Mr. Jones decided to build a spite fence.

So when Mr. Smith arrived at the dividing line with a load of fence posts he found Mr. Jones digging the holes.

"Well," said Mr. Jones to Mr. Smith, "there's no use duplicating labor and expense."

"No indeed," said Mr. Smith to Mr. Jones. "Let's build a co-operative spite fence."

And they did. And that was the beginning of a beautiful friendship.

Philadelphia's New Code for Theatre Curtains.

Copies of the new Philadelphia code for Theatre Curtains are now obtainable. Briefly, the code specifies

"That the curtain shall have a rigid framework of steel, covered with asbestos cloth on both the auditorium and stage sides. The curtain shall in no case have a thickness of less than five inches nor less than one one-hundred-twentieth (1/120) of its span. The framework shall have interior members of tubes, structural shapes, bars or rods of steel. The horizontal members to be spaced not more than eight feet apart and the vertical members not more than ten feet apart. . . . . .

"Both the auditorium and stage sides of the framework shall be covered with a brass wire reinforced close-woven asbestos cloth. The cloth shall have a content of ninety-five per cent asbestos, and shall weigh not less than three pounds per square yard. All strips shall be in one continuous length the full height of the curtain. The strips of cloth shall be lapped not less than an inch and sewed with two lines of stitching of asbestos thread, which shall be of the same, or greater, strength than the yarns of the cloth.

"The asbestos cloth covering shall be secured by a clamping strip of 1¼ x 5/16 half oval iron, bolted eight

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inches on centers to the outside members of the frame."

Printed copies of the complete code will be forwarded upon request. We are told the curtain is very much more expensive than that formerly used.

The Office Cat.

We are afraid the joke is on us!

In writing for news, photographs, etc., we mentioned casually that even a photograph of the office cat would be acceptable.

One of the firms took us at our word—and a beautiful pussy he is, as our readers will agree.

Mr. F. R. Chalk, of Marryatville, Adelaide, South Australia, is the owner not only of His Highness, but also of a promising business in asbestos lines.

Los Angeles Fire Department and Asbestos Suits.

The Fire Department of Los Angeles has in service ten suits of heavy asbestos which they use in the fighting of fire on oil tanks. The Chief of the Fire Department finds the suits very useful in fighting various fires where conditions are such that men clad in ordinary suits cannot get near enough to the fire to do effective work.

Can our readers tell us of any other cities in which fire departments have adopted asbestos suits for use by the firemen?

Micro-asbestos.

A recent description in the India Rubber Journal gives much interesting information concerning micro-asbestos, giving uses, etc.

We are unable to tell from the article whether this

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is a new name for very fine asbestos waste or sand, or whether it is a newly discovered form of asbestos found in localities other than those generally known as asbestos producing areas.

Any information our readers can give us as to the location of deposits of this material, or other data which will identify the material, will be appreciated.

The uses described are similar to those using a very short grade of asbestos fibre.

Montreal.

Montreal is perhaps the city best known to the Asbestos Industry, but we wonder if many of our readers know anything of its history. We did not, therefore our interest in a description which appeared in a recent issue of the Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin:

The site of the present city of Montreal was first visited by Jacques Cartier, in 1535, when it was the Indian village Hochelaga containing a native population of twelve hundred. Seventy-six years later the famous Champlain made a brief sojourn there, and in 1642 it formally passed into French hands under Maisonneuve. Upon the final surrender of the country by France, under the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Montreal, with the rest of French Canada, passed under the control of the British Crown.

At the back of the city, a mile or two from the water front, is Mount Royal, an eminence of 763 feet, which gave the city its present name. In the days prior to the advent of the white man, Mount Royal was the hunting field of Hochelaga and in the early days of British occupancy moose were killed on its broad slopes. It is now dotted with picturesque and stately homes and coursed by pleasant driveways and walks, from which magnificent views may be had of the St. Lawrence and the surrounding country. Montreal ranks high as an educational centre, McGill University has a student enrollment of over five thousand and the University of Montreal of over eleven thousand. It is the headquarters of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways. At the east end of the city are the Canadian Pacific Angus Shops, the most modern on the continent, covering an area of over 200 acres.

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Kaapsche Hoop

SOUTH AFRICAN BLUE ASBESTOS

THE PRODUCT OF
DOMINION BLUE ASBESTOS MINES (*Prop'y*)
LIMITED
Kuruman
(Formerly owned by Gillanders & Campbell)

All grades of Asbestos Fibre carefully prepared and free from grit, now produced at the above named properties, are offered for sale by:

THE ASBESTOS & ELECTRICAL FITTINGS CO. LTD.

5, LLOYD'S AVENUE
LONDON, E. C. 3. ENGLAND

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VULBESTON"

CODES USED: BENTLEY'S; A. B. C. 5TH EDITION; WESTERN UNION; UNIVERSAL EDITION

ASBESTOS

Montreal is today the largest city in Canada, and ranks seventh among the cities of North America. It has a population of over a million. Its harbor is not only the most important in the Dominion, but has the unique distinction of being the farthest inland port on the continent, situated one thousand miles from the Atlantic. It is worthy of note that Montreal is the largest grain shipping port in the world, and in point of general tonnage ranks second only to New York, in the Americas.

TAPE
AND LISTINGS

Write For Samples and Prices
ATLAS ASBESTOS CO.
NORTH WALES, PA.

Man wanted as assistant to Superintendent in plant manufacturing brake and clutch linings. Write fully details of experience, reference and salary expected. Address 9BM-W, "ASBESTOS."

We are in the market for
RHODESIAN AND CANADIAN ASBESTOS
Chrysotile — Blue — Amosite
E. GROSS & CO., Inc.
Hartford, Conn. (Main Office)
200 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY

HOLLYWOOD (Ga.) ASBESTOS MINES
ABB LANDIS, Owner
With new equipment and new processes a clean, pure, amphibole asbestos fibre is being produced, which is a high heat and acid resistant, and an effective sound absorbent. In several particulars the fibre greatly improves plaster and stucco. The prepared Cement (No. 5) makes a superior Boiler and Pipe Covering. Samples and prices on request. Address:
C. A. Ashcraft, Business Manager,
HOLLYWOOD, GEORGIA

MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

August has been rather a dull month in the business world. Besides the general vacation dullness there has been an unusual falling off in a great many lines; unemployment has been more noticeable during the last month or so than for a long time. Building has shown a marked decline; the local automotive trade is off.

With the coming of September, cooler weather, and the end of the vacation period, it is expected that most of these conditions will show marked improvement, and that fall business will be fairly good.

Asbestos.

"Production of asbestos in Canada is being maintained on a normal basis. With one exception all the mills are working to capacity. There has been little or no change in prices, altho for 1928 delivery prices have been largely increased on certain grades. No manufacturing plants are being shut down for lack of raw material."—*E. J. Wilson.*

TRADE MARK

ASBESTOS-CEMENT
SHINGLES
CORRUGATED
SHEETS
AND LUMBER,

ARE USED EXTENSIVELY BY THE BELGIAN RAILWAY AUTHORITIES & WAR DEPARTMENT. THIS IS PROOF OF THEIR QUALITY.

L. Scheerders-Van Kerchove,
St-Nicholas-Waes
Belgium

QUOTATIONS, LITERATURE and SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO ANYONE INTERESTED.

ASBESTOS

Deeming it bad mining practice to follow large veins below the floor of the pit, production of Crudes and spinning fibres at the Bell Asbestos Mines will show a considerable falling off within the next several months, according to officials of that Mine, the owners having declined to increase the Mines' milling capacity. The price of Crude No. 1 has been increased to $600 per ton, upon account of its growing scarcity.

As a whole the Asbestos business, both in the raw material and manufactured lines, is good, demand being on the average very fair, and prices showing a tendency to firmness all along the line.

One of the largest manufacturers of brake band lining recently announced an advance of 10% in price to the jobber and on resale to garages, effective September 1st. A few days after this a second manufacturer made a somewhat similar announcement. With ever increasing costs for raw asbestos, it has for some time past been puzzling us that prices of finished goods remained stationary. It would not surprise us to see a general price advance in brake lining to both jobbers and car builders.

One of the packing manufacturers has recently announced an advance in price on their *jute* packings owing to the "extraordinary and continued advances in the Jute market." It seems very likely that asbestos packings will soon follow the example of the jute material, as there will surely be no decrease in the price of Crude for a long time to come.

Insulation lines are preparing for the fall season, and at present are showing very good demand.

On the whole we cannot be discouraged with the asbestos market situation.

"Wiederholdt" Radial Tile Chimneys
Batch Bins and Cooling Towers
Erected Complete, North or South America
Prompt Quotations
STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
BOSTON BROOKLYN

Announcing:-

"DIA-SIL"

INSULATING BRICK

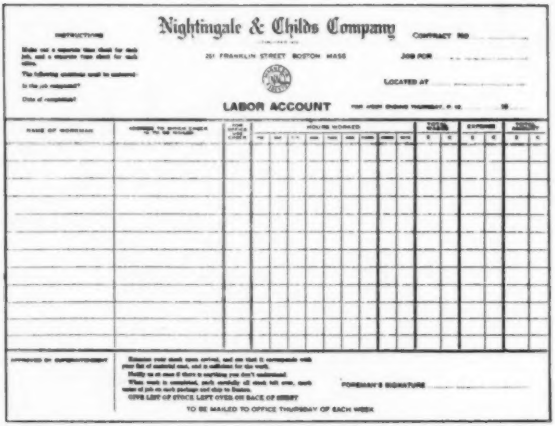
For insulating all types of heated equipment where temperatures run as high as 1700 degrees Fahrenheit.

Maximum Efficiency — No Shrinkage

NATIONAL MAGNESIA MFG. CO.

544 Market St. **San Francisco, Cal.**

CABLE ADDRESS, MAGNESIA



Nightingale & Childs Company

INSTRUCTIONS

Make out a separate time sheet for each job, and a separate time sheet for each office.

The following questions must be answered:

Is the job completed?

Date of completion?

251 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON MASS

JOB NO#

LOCATED AT

LABOR ACCOUNT

FOR WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, P. M. 19

NAME OF WORKMAN | NUMBER TO WHICH CHECK OF "ON THE WORKS" | JOB NUMBER OR OFFICE OR SHOP | HOURS WORKED | RATE PER HOUR | EXPENSES | TOTAL AMOUNT

| | | |

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

ANOTHER FORM OF TIME SHEET

The Nightingale & Childs Company use a separate form when but one man is working on a job. This form is shown at the bottom of the opposite page.

When more than one man is working at a job, the "gang" time sheet is used (shown at the top of the opposite page.)

The "gang" time sheet contains on the reverse side lines on which the foreman can write his report for the week, listing the work executed and adding any comments desired.

The back of the single man time sheet is plain but, as will be noted from the front of the form, the man is supposed to list on the back all stock left over from the job.

WAGE NOTES

Houston Texas. The new wage scale for Asbestos Workers went into effect under date of September first. The new rates are $1.18¾ per hour for mechanics and 62½c for improvers, the old rates being $1.12½c for mechanics and 62½c for improvers. The new agreement expires March 31st, 1928.

BUILDING STATISTICS

As reported in the August issue, July construction figures showed a 16% decrease from June. The final figures show contracts awarded for 15,698 projects, having a floor space of 67,956,800 square feet and a valuation of $534,389,900.

It is interesting to find that while the decrease occurred in nearly all classes of buildings, industrial buildings showed a slight increase in square footage, altho the value was quite a bit lower. The figures for industrial buildings were: for June 467 projects, 5,697,400 square feet of floor space, $33,879,300; for July 412 projects, 5,774,300 square feet of floor space, $30,302,900.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

During July 1927 there were produced a total of 274,393 auto vehicles in the United States and Canada, 263,406 being credited to the United States and 10,987 to Canada. This total figure of 274,393, consists of 242,144 passenger cars and 32,249 trucks.

The figures for July 1926 were a total of 369,602, divided into 329,959 passenger cars and 39,643 trucks.

During the first seven months of 1927 (up to and including July) the total production was 2,428,472, while for the same period in 1926 2,800,356 cars were produced.

ASBESTOS

This page devoted each month to the discussion of brake lining activities by O. B. Towne, Commissioner of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association

BRAKE LINES

The astonishing total of **91,001,399 linear feet** of Asbestos Brake Lining represents the output of plants of the members of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association during the year 1926. This makes a total of 17,233.11 miles, or enough brake lining to reach more than two-thirds of the distance around the world.

Yes, twelve hundred and thirty-five and eleven one hundredths miles more than twice the distance straight thru the earth.

And that doesn't include the 26,2 9,283 linear feet of cotton lining that is used for Ford cars. That makes 4,977.13 miles more.

The actual figures are as follows:

Asbestos Brake Lining (Linear feet)	91,001,399
Cotton Lining—Ford Size (Linear feet)	26,279,283
Asbestos Lining—Ford Size (Linear Feet) ...	2,735,911
Woven Clutch Facings (Pieces)	11,217,543
Molded or Compressed Facings (Pieces)	9,418,191

Brake testing campaigns are going forward in Cumberland, Md., Lima, O., Albany, N. Y., and many other localities thruout the East.

The campaign thruout the state of New York indicates that 39% of the cars have defective brakes. The 'Save-a-Life" campaign in the East resulted in over a million cars being tested. Of this number 394,670 cars were found with a total of 525,670 specific defects, the majority of them being lights. The smaller number had brake defects.

This is the most gigantic brake test ever undertaken and its effects will be far reaching. The campaign was conducted under the auspices of the State Motor Vehicle Bureau and had police support and supervision from the very start.

Vacations are almost over and we will now get down to our other hard work.

The Kalamazoo, Michigan Gazette suggests that drivers ought to be tested too. Probably Old Dobbin was more responsible in the old days than the driver. Perhaps Old Dobbin is the inspiration of the expression "Horse Sense."

The Distribution of Asbestos

V. Territory.

At one time, not so very many years ago, Philadelphia and surrounding territory was the center of the asbestos manufacturing industry in the United States, which meant that it was the center of distribution of raw asbestos. This was due principally to its nearness to the coal producing areas and comparative proximity of the asbestos mines. During the past several years, however, the natural center of distribution, while it has not exactly moved, has expanded very widely, and secondary centers of distribution have been established.

This is due to many causes. The weaving of asbestos textiles has been taken up by some weavers of cotton and other textiles, meaning that New England now has several large mills devoted to the weaving of asbestos tapes for brake lining. When asbestos was dear and cotton cheap, southern expansion was noted, as naturally the south is the center of cotton growing. Then the far west found it less expensive to erect a mill or so there and make its own asbestos goods than to ship the manufactured material from the East, and this was doubly true because Arizona deposits were within easy freighting distance.

The Middlewest establishments of manufacturers of paper, millboard, aircell, found a selling field in that section, and while the freight on the raw material is higher, the absence of freight on the manufactured goods makes a plant in Chicago or other western point most desirable from a sales and profit standpoint.

Likewise the Midwest is expanding just at present in the manufacture of asbestos shingles, freight being the deciding factor in cost with western plants. The Midwest shingle plants can secure the midwest trade and likewise can successfully compete with Canadian shingles. Naturally, one shingle plant established by one shingle manufacturer in the Midwest invites competitive plants. In New Orleans there is a plant devoted to the manufacture of corrugated sheathing and erected at that point for the express purpose of taking care of the West Indian, Central Ameri-

can and South American trade.

In Europe the freight from a European port to any asbestos shingle mill in Central Europe is more than 15% of the price of the asbestos itself. Therefore factories situated inland cannot hope to compete for business overseas. On the other hand if the mill is situated at or near a seaport, then it is probably distant from a cement plant, making the freight on the cement high. It is necessary, therefore for a European manufacturer of asbestos shingles to sell his material within his own country if he is not near a seaport town, or at least within reasonable distance of his factory.

While many years ago distribution centers depended largely on the accessibility of raw materials, at the present time the tendency seems to be to locate the manufacturing plant near the *market*. The fact that the raw materials and materials necessary to the manufacturing processes, such, for instance, as coal, are generally located in widely separated districts, results in the short freight haul for one commodity being offset by a long haul for another, and market conditions on the other hand are constantly becoming a more important factor in the manufacturer's problems.

Therefore, while the center of distribution in the United States for Asbestos Materials is still Philadelphia, the field has expanded until it includes scattered sections in many parts of the country, the southwest being a possible exception.

Steady Market For Asbestos Waste

Always in the market for all kinds of

ASBESTOS WASTE — car lots or less

Send samples stating quantity.

If you are in need of waste will mail sample of what we have to offer.

LOUIS LEONARDIS 15 Park Row NEW YORK CITY

Warehouse: Newark, N. J.

AMOSITE ASBESTOS

the new long-fibred material mined in the Transvaal, South Africa

---

THE CHEAPEST TEXTILE ASBESTOS IN THE WORLD

SPECIAL PROPERTIES

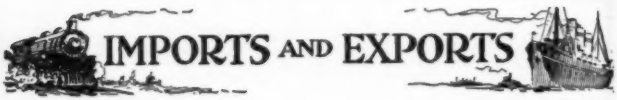
(1) **Length of fibre**
(2) **Tensile strength**
(3) **High insulating properties**
(4) **Lightness of weight**

This Asbestos, in its various grades, has been proved eminently suitable for—

(a) **TEXTILES** (Yarn and Cloth)
(b) **ASBESTOS-CEMENT SLATES**, and corrugated roofing
(c) **BLOCKS** for Boiler Insulation
(d) **SECTIONAL COVERING**
(e) **ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY BOXES**

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited
Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.
Factory, Barking, Essex

Telegrams: Incorrupt London
Tel: City 6937 (3 Lines)



Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	July 1926		July 1927	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Br. S.)	440	$ 59,265	187	$ 31,592
Africa (Port. E.)	...	...	210	50,545
Belgium	...	...	1	143
Canada	18,547	682,344	14,467	477,692
Germany	...	32	281	70,231
United Kingdom	39	5,429	41	9,509
	19,026	$747,070	15,187	$639,712

Of the material imported during July 1927, that coming from Belgium, Germany, Portuguese East Africa and the United Kingdom was all Crude; the material from British South Africa consisted of 142 tons of Crude valued at $27,112, and 45 tons of Mill Fibre valued at $4,480; the Canadian material was divided into 419 tons of Crude, valued at $97,551, 5,035 tons of Mill Fibre valued at $227,913 and 9,013 tons of lower grades, valued at $152,228.

Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

	July 1926		July 1927	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Yarn—				
Germany	...	...	336	$ 352
Italy	...	...	253	283
United Kingdom	8,446	$ 246	29,960	8,872
Fabrics, Woven—				
Germany	2,714	1,291	...	...
United Kingdom	7,195	3,254	3,229	1,458
Packing, Fabric—				
Germany	...	...	108	62
United Kingdom	401	367	...	...
Packing, Not Fabric—				
France	...	...	1,050	271
Germany	...	...	2,753	703
United Kingdom	...	...	366	112

Paper and Millboard—None.

CYPRUS TRADING CORPORATION

LIMITED

FOR purposes of organization the above Company has recently been formed with a capital of £100,000. The Managing Director of the Cyprus Asbestos Company is Chairman, the Manager of the Cyprus Asbestos Company in Cyprus is a Director, and the Sales Manager of the Cyprus Asbestos Company is a Director and the Sales Manager, of the new Corporation.

It will be seen from the above that there is a very close connection with the Cyprus Asbestos Company, and in doing business with the new Corporation, the many customers of the Cyprus Asbestos Company will in effect be continuing the relations which have existed so long between them and that Company.

From the 1st July, the Cyprus Trading Corporation will handle the sales of Cyprus Fibre and deal with all correspondence, invoices, etc., and will naturally execute all existing contracts on behalf of the Cyprus Asbestos Company, Ltd.

LONDON OFFICE:

49, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1

	July 1926 Pounds	July 1926 Value	July 1927 Pounds	July 1927 Value
Shingles, Slate, Wood or Lumber—				
Belgium	3,116,580	41,980	9,085,851	122,610
Canada	61,762	2,282	139,942	1,840
France	...	...	239,397	3,607
Germany	...	...	230,365	3,690
Netherlands	286,456	4,772	607,386	9,850
Switzerland	...	...	204,001	28,718
United Kingdom	...	...	72,262	1,034
	3,464,798	$49,034	10,579,204	$171,349
Asbestos Cement—				
United Kingdom	1,381	244	...	...
Netherlands	4,587	131	...	...
Canada	...	...	450	16
Other Manufactures—				
Canada	2,396	116	1,317	90
France	2,781	399	2,747	576
Germany	...	...	1,990	498
Netherlands	...	...	524	19
Sweden	72	19	...	...
Switzerland	70	19	...	...
United Kingdom	4,157	3,438	2,747	3,039
	9,476	$ 3,991	9,325	$ 4,222
Grand Total	*3,498,998*	*$58,558*	*10,627,034*	*$187,700*

Note: In the August issue, the figures for Manufactured Asbestos Goods were shown as Tons instead of Pounds. The figures are correct but the headings should be changed to Pounds.

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of June 1927 (Note that the figures for exports are always one month behind those for imports) amounted to 5 tons, valued at $1,196, as compared with those for June 1926 of 94 tons, valued at $12,399.

Exports of manufactured asbestos goods:

	June 1926 Pounds	June 1926 Value	June 1927 Pounds	June 1927 Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	213,145	$18,205	104,588	$ 6,128
Pipe Covg. & Cement	359,897	20,626	182,281	11,762
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	93,347	47,102	95,906	59,762
Brake & Clutch Lin'g.	130,163	94,673	43,917	27,600
Magnesia & Mfrs. of	549,615	25,328	800,196	36,339
Roofing (Asbestos)	5,418 sqs.	43,878	6,289 sqs.	32,347
Other Manufactures	204,278	24,476	225,978	25,822

Asbestos Fibre

for the manufacture of

Roofing Cements · Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Asbestos Paper · Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Millboard
High Temperature Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines
EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE *of* QUEBEC
CANADA

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	June 1926		June 1927	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	275	$ 20,625	1,099	$ 80,333
United States	7,028	354,020	7,095	415,704
Australia	300	22,000	219	15,330
Belgium	400	22,500	532	35,860
Germany	313	19,950	2,427	159,178
Italy	...	...	165	17,700
France	...	...	1,155	80,025
Japan	45	4,564	458	24,967
Netherlands	...	...	279	23,540
Spain	...	...	22	1,210
	8,361	443,659	13,451	853,847
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	...	...	285	5,785
United States	9,076	128,682	9,118	137,541
Belgium	...	...	60	900
Germany	...	...	320	7,129
France	...	...	60	1,125
Netherlands	...	...	231	3,972
Other Countries	30	600	...	...
	9,106	$129,282	10,074	$ 156,452
Grand Total	*17,467*	*$572,941*	*23,525*	*$1,010,299*

	July 1926		July 1927	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	696	$ 52,700	1,324	$ 91,350
United States	9,377	508,916	5,460	342,885
Australia	85	6,450	332	23,240
Belgium	795	56,100	1,105	73,825
Germany	1,205	91,135	1,329	99,800
Italy	...	...	133	8,500
France	915	67,825	580	55,875
Japan	25	1,125	555	27,395
Netherlands	122	12,335	172	14,080
	13,220	$796,586	10,990	$736,950
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	60	1,200	205	4,750
United States	10,262	157,494	8,586	132,487
Australia	...	...	10	128
Germany	270	5,250	220	4,600
France	...	...	60	1,200
	10,592	$163,944	9,081	$143,165
Grand Total	*23,812*	*$960,530*	*20,071*	*$880,115*

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	July 1926 Tons (2240 lbs.)	July 1926 Value	July 1927 Tons (2240 lbs.)	July 1927 Value
From Rhodesia	2,122	£63,160	683	£20,090
From Canada	806	15,839	1,826	30,183
From Other Countries	690	17,058	550	13,463
	3,618	96,057	3,059	63,736
Re-Shipments	264	8,314	494	15,286
Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:				
To Netherlands	29	4,949	46	5,651
To France	32	8,581	44	7,372
To United States of America	8	1,953	27	5,103
To British India	418	12,909	655	15,119
To Australia	118	7,860	48	5,522
To Other Countries	1,525	68,536	1,123	64,061
	2,130	£104,788	1,943	£102,828

Mr. L. Scheerbers-Van Kerchove, Owner, and Mr. Achille M. Dierick, Secretary of the S. V. K. Asbestos-Cement Works, Mercatorstraat 24, Niklaas-Wass, Belgium, will visit the States during October and November.

U. S. firms interested in the import business are invited to communicate with Messrs. Van Kerchove and Dierick, addressing their communications after October 10, in care of "ASBESTOS," 1701 Winter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is proposed to heat the entire City of Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, with water from the island's noted hot springs. Leaving the wells under pressure and above the atmospheric boiling point, the water can be delivered thru pipes to the consumers' radiators hot enough for the purpose mentioned. A fine opportunity for the use of insulation material, we should say.

Carload and Less Carloads of Insulations
WANTED—ALL KINDS
STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Boston SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Brooklyn

Cyprus. (Cyprus Trading Corporation, Ltd.)

July ..... 2,150 tons (2240 lbs.)

Rhodesia (Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	May 1927 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Bulawayo District.		
Biltong (Vukwe Asb. Syn. Ltd.)	20	£ 270
Croft (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	21	415
Pangani (J. S. Hancock)	34	440
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	986	19,720
Nil Desperandum & Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	649	14,746
Lomagundi District.		
Ethel (Union & Rho. Tr. Ltd.)	48	960
Victoria District.		
Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	692	13,838
King (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	331	6,621
	2,781	£57,010
Deduct overdeclared on adjustment to 3/31/27		
Gath's £5,811		
King 871		
		6,682
	2,781	£50,328
Production during May 1926	*3,558*	*£99,423*

Union of South Africa (Dept. Mines & Industries).

	May 1927 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal (Amosite)	536	£ 5,349
Transvaal (Chrysotile)	1,405	19,945
Transvaal (Blue)	...	...
Cape (Blue)	501	10,571
	2,442	£35,865
Production during May 1926	*607*	*£12,053*

Note: In reporting April production in the August issue, the production of Chrysotile in the Transvaal was given as 440 tons. The correct figure was 1,440 tons. The totals given in the August issue were correct.

Canada.

Final figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show a production of asbestos in Canada during 1926 of 300,204 tons, 279,403 tons being shipped during that year, at a valuation of $10,099,423. These figures do not include sand and gravel of which 15,672 tons were produced and shipped.

Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, published on August 22nd by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows a production for the first six months of 1927 of 123,912 tons, plus 8,196 tons of sand and gravel, a total of 132,108. During the same period of 1926 the production was 147,042 tons, plus 6,457 tons of sand and gravel, or a total of 153,499. This was divided as follows:

	1926	1927
Crude No. 1	489	301
Crude No. 2	1,556	1,513
Other crudes	156	169
Spinning Stocks	7,849	5,289
Shingle Stocks	36,531	20,354
Millboard and Paper Stocks	55,265	35,388
Fillers, floats, etc.	45,196	60,898
Sand and Gravel	6,457	8,196
	153,499	132,108

Shipments during the first six months of 1927, totalled 123,730 tons, plus 8,196 tons of sand and gravel, a total of 131,926; as compared with the first six months of 1926, when shipments amounted to 126,287 tons, plus 6,357 tons of sand and gravel, or a total of 132,644 tons.

Cost Figures that Measure Efficiency

By William R. Basset, *President of Miller, Franklin, Basset & Company, Inc.*

Study of cost figures has made it possible for one medium sized concern to save more than $50,000 a year by improving its manufacturing methods. That a cost system can be made to point out possible betterments is just beginning to be realized by some manufacturers. As a matter of fact, if costs are used solely as a guide in

setting selling prices, their greatest value is being wasted.

Merely to look at a workman or a machine is a mighty uncertain fashion in which to determine whether the work is being done in the best possible way. A properly designed cost system will, however, give definite information as to whether the efficiency of any operation is what it should be.

To do this it is necessary to determine what should be the normal cost of labor, material and expense for each product. In fact a normal amount for each item of expense should be set up.

Then each month the executive will get a report showing whether the actual amount of labor, material and expense is greater or less than normal. The fluctations may be divided to show whether they are caused by the plant operating at more or less than normal capacity, or whether they are due to extravagance or unusual care in the use of any of the elements of cost. If lack of orders causes the trouble, the selling needs attention.

Such a report for one department of a plant might look like this:

STATEMENT OF DEVIATIONS FROM NORMAL

	Gain	Loss	Reason
Material		$2000	Defective Material
Labor	$700		Large production—long runs
Overhead	$200		Large production—low non-productive labor

These gains or losses are the deviations from the normal or budgeted amount for the department.

They show accurately what is wrong, and indicate the steps to be taken. In this case the management would undoubtedly get after the supplier who furnished defective raw material.

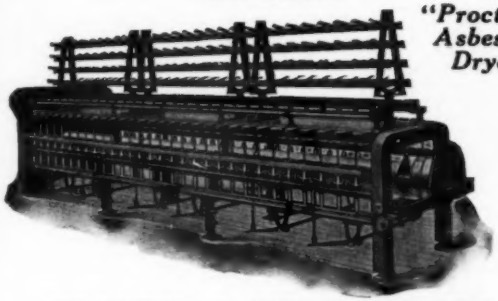
One concern cut its use of certain supplies $1800 a month after it obtained reports showing how much more was being used than tests showed to be the normal consumption.

Properly devised cost figures are the surest guide to reduced costs.

ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

"Proctor" Asbestos Dryers



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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

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Birthdays. It is our pleasure to offer congratulations this month to the following gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays: M. William Bray, Secretary of the Mohawk Asbestos Slate Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y., whose birthday occurs on September 25th; W. H. Wampole, Vice President of the Staybestos Mfg. Company, Germantown, Philadelphia, September 25th; M. J. O'Malley, President, Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., September 26th; A. W. Koehler, President, Asbestos Textile Company, New York City, September 29th, and Carlton E. Miller, President, National Magnesia Mfg. Company, San Francisco, Calif., October 7th.

Sydney L. Plant, President, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif., has recently returned to his office after spending the last several months in the Orient and Australasia.

Asbestos Covering & Textile Company, on August 15th, moved to 172 High Street, Fort Hill Square, Boston, Mass. They were formerly located at 91 Broad Street, Boston.

Becker & Haag, Berlin, Germany, have recently issued a most attractive one hundred page book, under the title "Asbest." This book is bound in grey cloth, and contains besides the hundred pages of reading matter about seventy-five full page illustrations, maps, etc. We are glad to add this book to our Asbestos Library. The book is printed in the German.

The Second (Triennial) Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress which is being held in Canada from August 22nd to September 28th, of this year, will tour the Dominion, and on Tuesday, September 27th, will arrive in Thetford Mines, for a tour of the asbestos mines in that district.

Rogers Asbestos Company, Inc., Dallas, Texas, has recently opened a downtown retail paint and wall paper store, where they handle a complete line of wall paper, paints, and roofing materials. By this addition to their insulation contracting business they are able to repaper, repaint, reroof and insulate all under one contract.

B. Marcuse requests that on and after September 1st, all communications be addressed to him care of the Canadian Asbestos Company, 36-48 Youville Square, Montreal, Canada, where all his business heretofore carried on at 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, will be conducted in accordance with recent announcement sent to all readers of Asbestology.

Matthew J. Fitzgerald, Treasurer of the Standard Asbestos Mfg. Company, of Chicago, on August 3rd married Miss Mary M. Mulkeen, of Chicago. We offer our congratulations and best wishes.

Deutsche Asbestwerke Aktiengesellschaft, Zehlendorf, Berlin, Germany, has recently been organized by the union of the Metzler Asbestwerke G. m. b. H. and the Berliner Asbest-Werke, Wilhelm Reinhold. The new firm requests their clients to transfer to them the confidence and goodwill hitherto granted the two old firms.

F. R. Chalk, Stannington Avenue, Marryatville, Adelaide, South Australia, has recently taken over the business of the Graphite Glasgow Company, of which Company Mr. Chalk was formerly Managing Director.

Mr. Chalk and his associates are opening up a new deposit of Asbestos at Pt. Headland, samples from which show a fair grade of chrysotile, some of the fibre being over six inches in length. Most of their material is used in boiler lagging.

Mr. Chalk would be glad to receive information from firms manufacturing machinery for the treating of Asbestos in its various stages.

The National Asbestos Company, Minneapolis, N. C., has recently been formed with a capital of $150,000, by E. C. Guy (of E. C. Guy, & Co., Manufacturers and Dealers in Hardwood Lumber, at Newland, N. C.)

The stock of the company is closely held, nothing being offered to the public.

The company owns about 3000 acres of asbestos and other mineral property, has its own water power harnessed for operating mining equipment, and expects to have its plant in operation within sixty days.

The company will devote its energies to mining and manufacturing both amphibole and chrysotile asbestos fibre.

Beton & Mollith, S. A., of Moll, Belgium, manufacturers of Asbestos Cement Shingles and Sheets, are at the present time installing their third group of machines, which will increase their present output (10,000 square yards per day) by 60%.

This firm manufactures both the solid color asbestos shingles

and the green and brown veneered shingles, for which latter it is reported the United States demand is pretty fair.

The Southern Friction Fabric Company, Charlotte, S. C., has, according to news notices, recently been organized for the manufacture of mixed cotton and asbestos specialties.

The Nippon Asbestos Company, Limited of Osaka, Japan, has moved its business office to 5 Banchi, 4 Chome, Minamidoori, Utsubo, Nishiku, Osaka. This firm was formerly located at 10 Banchi, 7 Chome, Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka.

The Garlock Packing Co. On September 23rd, 1927, Miss Lillian M. Brogan will have completed twenty years continuous service with the Garlock Packing Company.

With the exception of a short period with the Denver Branch, her entire service has been in the Philadelphia Branch.

At present Miss Brogan is Chief Clerk and Cashier of the Philadelphia Branch. Her long experience in the packing business enables her to handle with ease the various mechanical problems incident to the sale and application of the Company's "Quality Controlled Product," an unusual attainment for the fairer sex.

Her fellow workers and friends in the trade extend their most hearty congratulations and well wishes to Miss Brogan.

The Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company of Valley Forge, Pa., has just published a very attractive 80 page book, which they designate as their Catalog Number A-26. This besides being attractively and profusely illustrated, contains a great deal of pertinent information tables, etc., concerning insulation in general and Ehret's insulation products in particular.

A real addition to our catalog collection.

The Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation in their annual report for year ending March 31st, show a credit balance of £244,858, and their Board of Directors has recommended a final dividend of 10 per cent, less tax, making a total dividend of 20 per cent. The Board has also recommended an interim dividend on account of the year ending March 31st, 1928, of 5 per cent, less tax.

In view of satisfactory mine developments and the necessity for further additions to the machinery and plant, it has been decided to increase the capital by the creation of 50,000 shares, of which 25,000 will in due course be offered for subscription by the shareholders pro rata to their holdings.

"Asbestos and the Arizona Industry" is the title of an article which appears in the August 27th issue of the Engineering & Mining Journal. The author is Carl Trischka of Bisbee, Ariz., and the article, which deals principally with the mineralogical and chemical conditions, appears from a rather superficial reading, to be accurate and instructive.

Hollywood Mines. The general offices of the Hollywood Asbestos Mines have been moved from Nashville to Hollywood,

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GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY
NORTH WALES, — PENNA.

Ga., with Mr. C. A. Ashcraft, Business Manager in charge of Mills, Mines and Sales. Mr. Ashcraft will give prompt attention to all inquiries and orders.

Dougherty-Walling Asbestos Company, of Newark, N. J., have moved to 27-29 Essex Street. They were formerly located at 69 Passaic Street.

PATENTS

Apparatus for Weaving Asbestos Cloth. No. 1,629,850. Granted on May 24th to Edward J. Trainor, Cohoes, N. Y., assignor to Asbestos Spinning & Weaving Corporation, New York. Filed Oct. 11, 1922. Serial No. 593,684.

Described as in a loom of the character described a fabric take-up comprising a fabric roll, a ratchet secured to said fabric roll, a pawl engaging said ratchet whereby to prevent rotation of said fabric roll under tension of the fabric, a bell crank connected to and oscillatable about said fabric roll and provided with a weight at one end thereof, a lay, a flexible connection between said lay and the other end of said bell crank, and a pawl secured to said bell crank and engaging said ratchet to rotate the lay and said fabric roll forwardly upon the lowering of said weight.

Process of Cleaning Asbestos. No. 1,632,620. Granted on June 14th, to Ernest F. Nanfeldt, New Haven, Conn. Filed January 20, 1920. Serial No. 352,733.

Described as the method of separating asbestos fibre from rock and associated impurities which comprises submerging the mineral in water, passing the mineral continuously and repeatedly thru rubbing and crushing means by a circulation of the water of submergence in a cycle to break up the friable elements and separating the integral fibres withdrawing the mineral fibre from said cycle at will from time to time and applying a gentle agitation thereto to further separate the mineral from the fibre, then completely separating the lighter constituents by flotation and the heavier constituents by sedimentation.

Gasket. No. 1,636,363. Granted on July 19th, to Jennie S. Hettinger, Camden, N. J., assignor to the United States Asbestos Co., Manheim, Pa. Filed June 19, 1925. Serial No. 38,213.

Described as a gasket including a spirally wound strip of substantial T cross-sections arranged with the shank of the T of one coil extending to but not substantially beyond the cross bars of the T of the adjacent coil, each half of the cross bar being curved toward the shank to form the semi-circular hook of a filler between the coils.

Asbestos, 85% Magnesia, Hair and Wool Felts
Silocel, Nonpareil, Cork Products—WANTED
STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Wallingford SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Roxbury

THIS AND THAT

Appropos of the futility of some asbestos arguments, listen to the story of two darkies who were discussing the relative merits of the sun and the moon.

"De sun am de bes'; dey cain't be no doubt about dat," said Sam. "Look at how much mo' light she give dan de moon. You ain't tryin' to cunvince me dat de daylight ain't brighter dan de moonlight, is you?"

"Dat's all right about de sun givin' de mos' light," replied Joe, "but you is got to remember dat de moon deserve de mos' credit because de light she give come at night when it would oderwise be dark, while de sun shine in the daytime when it am light anyhow."

A new subscriber was so eager to get his first copy of "ASBESTOS" that he sent his letter special delivery.

Fire Prevention Week this year will be observed from October 9th to 15th inclusive. Asbestos can help fire prevention along tremendously; why not take advantage of the week to impress that fact on the Public.

It takes about 1,500 nuts to hold an automobile together, but it only takes one to scatter it all over the landscape.

The time to prevent an accident is just before it happens.

Some purchasing agents are good bluffers—remember that the next time one tells you he has a lower price from your competitor.

Don't kick a man when he is down—he may get up.

Interesting things are always happening in the Asbestos Industry. Let us know about them and we'll publish them in our news columns.

Danger isn't the only thing from dirty and worn brakes. How about noise?

POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT
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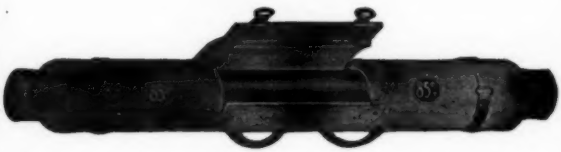

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